MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 15 JULY, 1990

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

On the Levee pg. 4

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MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 15 **JULY, 1990**

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
5005 South Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63111 Telephone (314) 481-7630

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MNS PRESIDENT'S REPORT

by

John A. Bush

This year's report begins on a note of sadness. On May 27th, our good friend and fellow numismatist, Frank Clemens, passed away. Frank was President of the MNS in 1985-86, and a member of the Board of Directors at the time of his death. He will truly be missed.

On May 10, 11, and 12, 1991, the MNS will be privileged to host the Central States Numismatic Society's 52nd Anniversary Convention, which will be held at the Cervantes Convention Center in downtown St. Louis. Planning is already well under way. Mark your calendars now. Revenues from this major event will assist in funding our long-range goals.

The MNS Board is examining the Society's tax status. Currently we are a "not for profit" organization. During the last year we have investigated changing our status to "non-profit". By changing our status, contributions made to the MNS may possibly become tax deductible.

The MNS has an outstanding regional numismatic library at 5005 South Grand in St. Louis. It is open to members as well as anyone wishing to do numismatic research. We are continuing to improve the library environment for researchers. Our current objective is to develop and publish a good catalog of our holdings (more than 5,000 books and periodicals) for our membership. Call 314-481-7630 for more information.

Thanks and appreciation are due for the hard work and dedication of the officers, directors, and volunteers I have had the privilege of working with. I also express my appreciation to our stalwart volunteers for putting this year's coin festival together. I invite visitors to consider membership in the Missouri Numismatic Society. Information and membership applications are available at the entrance to the bourse room. Our 30th Annual Coin Festival offers the "Fellowship of Numismatics" to all who attend.

IN MEMORIAM

FRANK A. CLEMENS

1912 - 1990

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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CENTRAL STATES NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

FIFTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION

MAY 10, 11, and 12, 1991

CERVANTES CONVENTION CENTER

ST. LOUIS, MO.

EXHIBITS - 350 BOURSE BOOTHS - TWO-DAY AUCTION

PNG Day - Educational Forum - Liberty Seated Collectors Meeting - International Banknote Society/Society of Paper Money Collectors - ANA Seminars - Kurt Krueger Auction

General Chairman: **Mike Dwyer**
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Host Hotel: **Holiday Inn, Riverfront**

ON THE LEVEE

by

RONALD L. HORSTMAN

Opening on September 1, 1857 on the northwest corner of Main and Locust, the Merchants Bank successfully operated from the days following the Panic of 1857 through the Civil War period. In 1864, the bank officers were Wm. L. Ewing, President and Robert K. Woods, Cashier. The directors were D. A. January, L. Levering, G. L. Stanbury, Francis Whitaker, J. B. S. Lemoine, J. M. Randall, A. F. Shapleigh, RobertCampbell, Jno. S. McCune, J. F. Mauntel, H. E. Bridge, and Wm. L. Ewing.

The illustrated vignette, featuring a wharf scene with four Negroes rolling a hogshead of tobacco, was used on each of their circulating bank notes and drafts. The name - "ST.LOUIS" - appears on the side of the hogshead. Designed for the Merchants Bank of St. Louis, this vignette was engraved in 1857 by the firm of Tappan Carpenter & Co. of New York, Philadelphia and Boston. Variations of this vignette (different marks on the hogshead) were also used on invoices of private merchants such as Schoolfield and Mason.

This bank issued notes in denominations of five, ten, twenty, fifty, and one hundred dollars. Each denomination bore the same vignette, but placed in different positions on the notes of the various denominations. The Merchants Bank of St. Louis reorganized as the Merchants National Bank in 1865. ■

An 1864 draft on the Merchants Bank of St. Louis.

A genuine $20.00 note issued by the Mechants Bank of St. Louis. Counterfeits are also known to exist.

MARK NEWBY'S ST. PATRICK'S COINAGE

by

JOHN A. BUSH

The Mark Newby halfpence and farthing coinages of seventeenth-century colonial America are very popular among today's collectors. They are believed to have been struck for the royalist Earl of Glamorgan at the Tower mint in London, England, approximately 1645, during the Civil War at the end of the reign of Charles I. In the opinion of students of these pieces, they were struck from dies engraved by Nicholas Briot and are "punch-linked" to the Scottish pieces also struck by Briot.

The obverses of both the farthing and the halfpence depict Charles I in the character of King David, playing the harp. During the coinage process, each coin flan had a small piece of brass inserted at the crown point, so as to give the crown a golden appearance. The Latin legend FLOREAT REX means "May The King Prosper".

The reverse of the farthing shows St. Patrick driving away reptiles and serpents as he holds a Metropolitan Cross in his left hand. The legend is QUIESCAT PLEBS, or "May the People Be At Ease." The halfpence reverse depicts St. Patrick with a crozier, his bishop's staff, in his left hand and a trefoil or threefold lead, i.e., a clover, in his right hand. The legend ECCE GREX, or "Behold the Flock", refers to the conversion of the Irish people, represented by the small group of figures around the saint.

The coinage was suppressed in 1649, and the mintage was hidden away by a royalist Catholic faction after Charles I's execution, not to surface until some of the halfpence circulated on the Isle of Man in the late 1670s. They were demonetized by the Tynwald in 1679.

On November 9, 1681, Mark Newby, a Quaker tallow chandler, arrived in the colony of New Jersey with a group of emigrants from Dublin, Ireland. He brought with him a quantity of the St. Patrick's "halfpence". Newby became a member of the New Jersey General Assembly. After his election, he was able to influence the province of New Jersey to make the St. Patrick "halfpennies" legal tender in May, 1682. These coppers were authorized to circulate as small change at an unspecified exchange rate.

The newly enacted law used the ambiguous phrase "For Pay Equivalent". Using the exchange rate for New Jersey of 133.33 to 100 (money of account to sterling for England, as tabulated in New York and Philadelphia), this "Pay Equivalent" would be eighteen St. Patrick halfpennies to the New Jersey "shilling" of "the local money of account". In England, copper halfpence circulated at a rate of twenty-four to the shilling. The term "Money of Account" is a bookkeeping notation designed to reconcile the different colonial coinage systems into a single monetary standard.

The St. Patrick farthings are more numerous than the previously mentioned halfpence. However, the farthings were not specifically authorized as legal tender in the legislation of May 1682. To date, there exists no conclusive evidence as to whether the farthings actually circulated in the colonies, even though they have been found in accumulations of Colonial coinage. There is speculation, based on the weight relationships between the

farthings and the halfpence, that the larger sized piece, referred to as the "halfpence", may indeed have been a penny or, perhaps, a "three farthing" coin.

Further investigation of the weight relationship between the two St. Patrick pieces (farthing--95 grains; halfpence--137 grains) is needed to ascertain whether the St. Patrick farthings ever circulated during colonial times in America and to determine whether the two sizes--farthing and halfpenny--are indeed companion pieces. ■

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MONETA

Juno Moneta, meaning "the watchful one", had her temple on the Roman Capitol. The first Roman mint was attached to her temple and the asses coined there were called monetae. Hence "moneta" became the word for both money and coinage, and is the source for our word "mint". A denarius issued in 48 B.C. shows the head of a goddess with the legend MONETA on the obverse, and an anvil, die, hammer and pincers with the name of the moneyer, T. CARISIVS on the reverse. Figures of three monetae (personifying gold, silver and copper), each holding a horn of plenty and a balance, or a single moneta shown dropping coins onto scales, appear on many Roman coins and medallions. (V.N.)

CHARLES STUBENRAUCH: MASTER MEDALIST

by

Michael G. Pfefferkorn

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Charles Stubenrauch was born c. 1819 in the German state of Darmstadt. Given the German name Karl, he also used names such as Charles and Carl after his family immigrated to America. Not much is known of his life beyond what can be pieced together from his surviving work, listed in the Catalogue below, or directories and similar sources. According to the Allgemeines Lexikon Der Bildenden Kunstler, published by Hans Vollmer (Leipzig: Seeman, 1938), Karl Stubenrauch engraved a medal in 1839 bearing the portrait of the Grand Duke of Baden. The same reference states that Stubenrauch studied or lived in Rome in 1844/1845 and again in 1850. Nagler's Kunstler Lexikon of 1847 also lists Karl Stubenrauch as a Stempelschneider (diesinker) in Darmstadt. Vollmer's 1850 date is questionable because Charles Stubenrauch appears in the St. Louis Census for 1850 along with his father P. Stubenrauch, mother Margarette, and a younger brother Auguste. Presumably, then, the Stubenrauch family emigrated to St. Louis at the close of the 1840's.

P. Stubenrauch established a jewelry and watch business after his arrival in St. Louis. In 1853, Charles Stubenrauch moved to New York City to participate in the exhibitions held at New York Crystal Palace for which he engraved one of the three large souvenir medals. In 1857/1858, he was recorded as a diesinker at 169 Broadway who resided at 218 William in New York City. It is probable that his brother followed him to New York where he appears in the city directory for 1860.

In 1858 or 1859, Charles returned to St. Louis where he was listed as a jeweler at 5 N. 3rd in 1859 and as a watchman (presumably a watch repairman) in 1860. Between 1860 and 1863, Stubenrauch entered into partnership with John S. Weber. Weber advertised in 1860 as a general diesinker, engraver, and embosser. His stock in trade included brass dies for card and envelope printing, medals and seals, steel alphabets and figures, and all sizes of stencil alphabets. He was also a name stamp, brand, stencil and steel letter cutter. Both Weber's business and residence were located at 21 Chesnut in 1859-1860. In 1864, Weber lived at the southwest corner of Washington and 22nd St. This seems to be the year he died. He was survived by his widow, Elizabeth.

The three listed St. Louis Post Office tokens are the only known surviving medals or tokens to have been struck by Stubenrauch and Weber. Each specimen was engraved on the reverse for a particular user. They were possibly identification checks used as security for mail delivery during the Civil War era.

From this point onward, Charles Stubenrauch was listed variously as a diesinker and engraver. He produced at least one token, numerous medals, and two personal storecards. His mastery of portraiture and detail resulted in some of the finest medallic art in the Midwest.

In 1867, Stubenrauch employed William Illig as an engraver. Illig was later asociated with his own companies, Meyer & Illig and Illig & Hartmann. The jewelry firm of Charles Stubenrauch & Son in Weston, Mo. appears in the 1870 Bradstreet business directory. There is no further information to connect the Weston firm with Stubenrauch's St. Louis business. There is also no other evidence of Stubenrauch's son. It is probable that the Weston venture was a frontier business experiment that failed. In the 1870's, he seems to have been exceptionally active as a medalist with a particular fascination for political events and figures of his time. His two personal storecards, both dated 1876, illustrate a particular pride in coining medals.

Charles Stubenrauch's St. Louis business firm names and addresses are:

Stubenrauch & Weber	38 Chesnut	c.1863-1864
Charles Stubenrauch	38 Chesnut	1865-1866
	212 Chesnut	1867-1869
	216 Pine	1870
	215 Pine	1871
	204 N. 3rd	1872-1873
Charles Stubenrauch & Co.	204 N. 3rd	1874
	315 Olive	1875
Charles Stubenrauch	no bus. address	1876
	213 Market	1877-1878
Charles Stubenrauch & Co.	213 Market	1879-1881
Charles Stubenrauch	213 Market	1882
	no bus. address	1883

Like many laborers, craftsmen and small merchants, Charles Stubenrauch moved frequently. His St. Louis residences included: 11 N. 3rd between Market & Chesnut (1852-1854); 16 S. 3rd (1859); south side Market between 14th & 15th (1860); 2 Barlow (1864); east side 10th near Gratiot (1865-1866); 812 Barlow (1867); 717 S. 4th (1868); 717 N. 4th (1869-1873); 508 S. 5th (1874-1875); boarder at 220 Market (1876); 317 Myrtle (1877); 506 S. 5th (1878); 501 S. 5th (1879); and 507 S. 5th (1882-1887).

From 1875 to 1887, Stubenrauch evidently split his residence between St. Louis and San Antonio. Acccording to Fowler and Strough in the Supplement of The Trade Tokens of Texas, Stubenrauch moved to San Antonio in 1875 and spent the last twenty-five years of his life there. Numismatic and documentary evidence proves that this is only partly true, as Stubenrauch maintained a residence in St. Louis as late as 1887. Their comment, however, indicates that he lived until about 1900.

It is interesting to note that the San Antonio version of his storecard records him as Carl Stubenrauch, general engraver and die-sinker, whereas the St. Louis token, which bears the identical self-portrait and a similar reverse, identifies him as Charles Stubenrauch, medalist. The shift to San Antonio was probably permanent by 1889 when he is listed in the San Antonio city directory as formerly of St. Louis, estab. 1849. mnfr. of badges, medals and society pins, monograms, seal presses, etc. He was located at 317 E. Houston St. c.1889-1897. The 1896-1897 R. L. Polk Texas State Gazetteer listed Stubenrauch as a diesinker at that same address. Another well-known diesinker and medalist, Charles Simmang, was his last apprentice. According to one report, Stubenrauch died in San Antonio on December 7, 1900. A tribute to President McKinley, assassinated in 1901, disputes this date; however, the obverse design may have been used on a campaign medalet and recycled by Charles Simmang.

CATALOGUE OF THE KNOWN MEDALS AND TOKENS EXECUTED BY CHARLES STUBENRAUCH

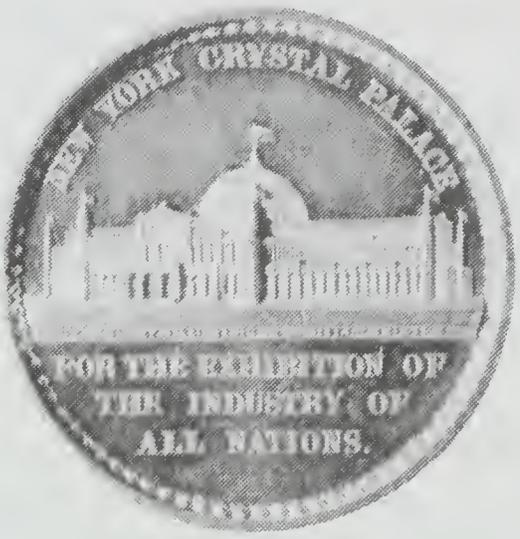
A. KARL STUBENRAUCH (IN DARMSTADT C.1839-1847)

1. Portrait Medal featuring Leopold I.,
Grand Duke of Baden 1839 ?
(This medal was not available for documentation.)

B. CHARLES STUBENRAUCH (IN ST. LOUIS C.1849-1853)

(no known medals)

C. CHARLES STUBENRAUCH (IN NEW YORK CITY C.1853-1858)



2. NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE (H & K 5) 1853 Copper

3. do. (H & K 6) 1853 White Metal

(The New York Crystal Palace was a copy of the London Exhibition Hall. It opened in 1853 and drew exhibitors from many parts of the United States including at least two from St. Louis. The glass-encased building burned on October 5, 1858.)

D. STUBENRAUCH & WEBER (IN ST. LOUIS C.1863-1864)

POST OFFICE CHECKS

4a.	Hume & Co. (Miller # Mo 33)	c.1863	Copper
4b.	Mercantile Library	c.1863	Copper
4c.	John McCloy	c.1863	Copper

(As indicated above, the St. Louis Post Office tokens were probably engraved for box holders at the main post office. Other series by different engravers also exist.

Hume & Co., a partnership of Wm. S. Hume, C. C. Cunningham, T. S. Ellis and W. K. Hiocker, was a commission produce merchant business located at 24 Locust in 1865.

The Mercantile Library, of course, still exists and is a private membership library which in 1860-1865 was located at 5th s.w. cor. Locust.

John McCloy was a partner in McCloy & Green residing at s.s. Morgan bet. 20th and 21st (1860). He is listed as a steamer captain residing at 23rd and Pratte Ave. (1864-1865+.)

E. CHARLES STUBENRAUCH (& CO.) IN ST. LOUIS C.1865-1887)

5.	THE ST. LOUIS ANNUAL FAIR / 1871 (with view of race track; reverse has standing allegorical figure, city behind and legend: PERSEVERE & PROSPER)	1871	Bronze
6.	do.	1871	White Metal

(The St. Louis Annual Fair was organized in 1856 to draw trade to St. Louis from surrounding areas. The St. Louis and Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association held the fall fair in what is now Fairgrounds Park at North Grand Ave. and Natural Bridge Road. This medal was probably made by Stubenrauch to sell as a fair souvenir - perhaps at his own booth!)

7. FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR COMMEMORATIVE
(Obverse figure of Germania/
reverse inscription in German)) 1871 Bronze

8. do. 1871 White Metal

(These two souvenir medals may also have been sold at the fall fair. They commmemorate the victory of the Prussians over the French in 1870 and the subsequent formation of the German Empire which absorbed Stubenrauch's native Darmstadt. A large German population emigrated to St. Louis and these particular medals would have been quite popular.)

9. Obv.: PIUS IX PONT. MAX. ANNO XXV
Rev.: IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 25.
ANNIVERSARY OF HIS around papal
tiara above book inscribed HIS HOLINESS 1871 Bronze

(Pius IX was the pope who lost the papal territories including Rome (1861 and 1870) to revolutionary Italian nationalists. The reverse legend is probably an error and should have read "In Commemoration of His 25. Anniversary.")

10. 18TH NATIONAL SANGERFEST/picture of hall

(ST LOUIS JUNE 1872/
musician playing lyre) 1872 White Metal

(The 18th National Saengerfest [singing festival] was held on June 12-16, 1872. According to the Globe-Democrat, the grand procession on the first day had 20,000 marchers and drew a crowd estimated at 300,000. Delegations came from the following states to the festival: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, New York, Minnesota, Kentucky, Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, Colorado, and Missouri. A special convention hall built for the occasion is shown on the reverse of the badge. The Globe-Democrat described the hall as follows: "The hall is built in Italian style of architecture, and has a front of 150 feet on Twelfth street, and extends east to a depth of 322 feet on Washington avenue and St. Charles Street. It is flanked on each by a tower rising to a height of 115 feet from the sidewalk to the balustrade. Each tower is thirty feet wide at the base. The first and second stories are crowned by medallion cornice and balustrade, which is carried across the front of the building. On the third story the tower is twenty-five feet square, crowned by a medallion cornice, from which springs the dome, capped by balustrade. On the towers and in the center of the building are flagstaffs thirty feet in height. The front is relieved by a balcony on the second story, ninety feet in length and fourteen feet wide.

The main entrance is on Twelfth street, between the towers, through a portico with seven large arches, and a vestibule fourteen feet wide--with a stairway on each side eight feet wide, for entrance to the gallery and the outside verandah, on which are three wide doors.)

11. FRANK P. BLAIR JR

(death commemorative 1875 Bronze

(Francis P. Blair, Jr. was a major political figure both in St. Louis and on the national scene. In 1868 he was Horatio Seymour's vice-presidential running mate.)

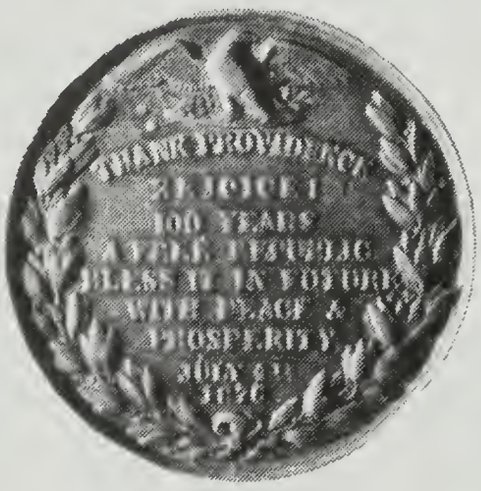
12. CONRAD KELLERSMANN 14' & HOWARD ST.LOUIS

(around) 1876 White Metal

(The obverse of this extraordinary token features an exquisite portrait of the saloonkeeper. The reverse legend within a wreath reads: GOOD / FOR ONE / 5 / CENT DRINK. Kellersmann appears in the St. Louis directory saloon lists at 1316 Howard (1872) and 14th s.e. cor. Howard (1873). Actually, he was a grocer who began business as a partner with Joseph Piestrup in Kellersmann & Piestrup retail grocers at 2400 Wash 1869-1870. Conrad Kellersmann was a grocer at 1630 N. 14th (14th & Howard) 1871-1885. He ran a grocery at 801 Morgan (1879) and other addresses after 1886.

13. CHARLES STUBENRAUCH, MEDALIST
ST. LOUIS, MO. 1876 Bronze

(This is one of two storecards Stubenrauch made for himself. It features a high relief of his own portrait! The reverse reads: MEDALS OF ALL KINDS COINED. A female figure with a cornucopia leans against a coining press.)



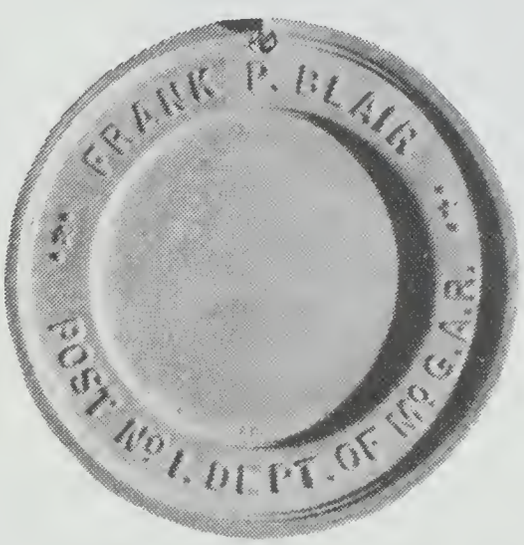
14. THANK PROVIDENCE / REJOICE! /
100 YEARS / A FREE REPUBLIC /
BLESS IT IN FUTURE / WITH PEACE & /
PROSPERITY / JULY 4th / 1876 1876 Bronze

(The reverse legend reads: Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty. The figure of Liberty's left hand rests on a bust of George Washington. A shield and a sword lean against the pedestal supporting the bust. The facing liberty extends a wreath of victory in her right hand over the head of a kneeling allegorical figure of the United States of America. The exergue reads: George Washington 1776. The engraver's signature is under the allegorical design.)

15. PIUS IX PONT. MAX. ANNO XXXI
(THE 50th ANNIVERSARY OF HIS HOLINESS' EPISCOPATE /.1877.) 1877 Bronze

16. do. 1877 Brass (holed as made)

(This medal celebrates Pope Pius IX's 50th anniversary as a bishop. The Pope's portrait is the same as that used in 1871 [see # 9]; however, the legend and the engraver's signature are different. St. Louis is home to a large Catholic population and the seat of an archdiocese.)



17. FRANK P. BLAIR POST No. 1
DEPT. OF MO. G.A.R. n.d. Bronze

(This medal or organization badge was engraved Charles Stubenrauch but struck by E. Jaccard Jewelry Co. The medal was probably made in the 1880's after he moved his equipment to San Antonio. The local order necessitated a third party to carry out the actual striking of the medal. Another badge struck for the Ransom GAR Post may indicate that E. Jaccard Jewelry received the convention contract and then subcontracted some work to Stubenrauch.)

18. DELEGATE 21st NAT'L ENCAMPMENT
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC
(with the Missouri state seal;
portrait of John A. Logan on the reverse) 1887 Silver

19. SOUVENIR 21st NAT'L ENCAMPMENT
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC
(with the Missouri state seal;
portrait of John A. Logan on the reverse) 1887 Bronze

(These two medals are looped and were originally attached to badges sold at the 1887 national G.A.R. convention held in St. Louis. The G.A.R., an organization of Union Civil War veterans, was very influential in late 19th century politics. These may have been the last of Stubenrauch's St. Louis medals.)

F. CHARLES STUBENRAUCH (IN SAN ANTONIO C.1875-1900)

20. CARL STUBENRAUCH GENERAL ENGRAVER
AND DIESINKER 1876 Bronze

(This was his other personal storecard struck for introducing his trade in San Antonio. It is very similar to the St. Louis token; but the reverse reads: MEDALS OF ALL KINDS MANUFACTURED. See p.98 in Supplement The Trade Tokens Of Texas for an illustration.)

21. TEXAS STATE FAIR 1900 Gilt
Bronze

(This medal demonstrates that Stubenrauch never retired. To date, this is the last medal he is known to have engraved.)

22. HON. WILLIAM McKINLEY JR.
(death medalet) 1901 Bronze

(The reverse reads: "GOOD BYE, / -ALL GOODBYE- / IT IS GOD'S WAY - / HIS WILL BE DONE" / BORN JAN. 28, 1843 / D. SEP. 14, 1901. See p. 81 of Second Supplement To The Trade Tokens Of Texas for an illustration. The obverse die may have been reused by Stubenrauch's pupil, Charles Simmang.)

Historical footnote:

August Stubenrauch, the brother of Charles Stubenrauch, unsuccessfully tried to follow in his brother's footsteps. He was an engraver in New York City 1861/1862-1862/1863; but then, shifted to working with his wife Mathilda in her millinery shop at 1161 Broadway 1868/1869-1871/1872 and 1145 Broadway 1873/1874. Mathilda ran a millinery shop c.1861-1886. August is last listed as a dealer in paints at 80 Pearl in 1893/1894. When in New York City, they lived at 309 4th c.1861-1863; 19 W. 4th c.1868-1874; 34 E. 4th c.1874-1886; and 1543 1st Ave. c.1891-1892.

THE 1879-1880 KERSHAW MEDAL

by

Michael G. Pfefferkorn

Illustrations courtesy of Leonard Hyman

An unusual piece of St. Louis medical history has been preserved in a unique award medal dated 1880. Nineteenth century medicine relied heavily on experimental and often philosophically different schools of practice. Drugs, remedies, anatomical knowledge, and surgical practices were primitive by today's standards. The medal described in this article represents the medical technology of that era.

The round 69 mm. silver medal is hand engraved on both sides and weighs 102 grams. The inscriptions read:

Obv. The / Kershaw / Medal / Homoepathic Medical College /of / Missouri / Session of 1879 80

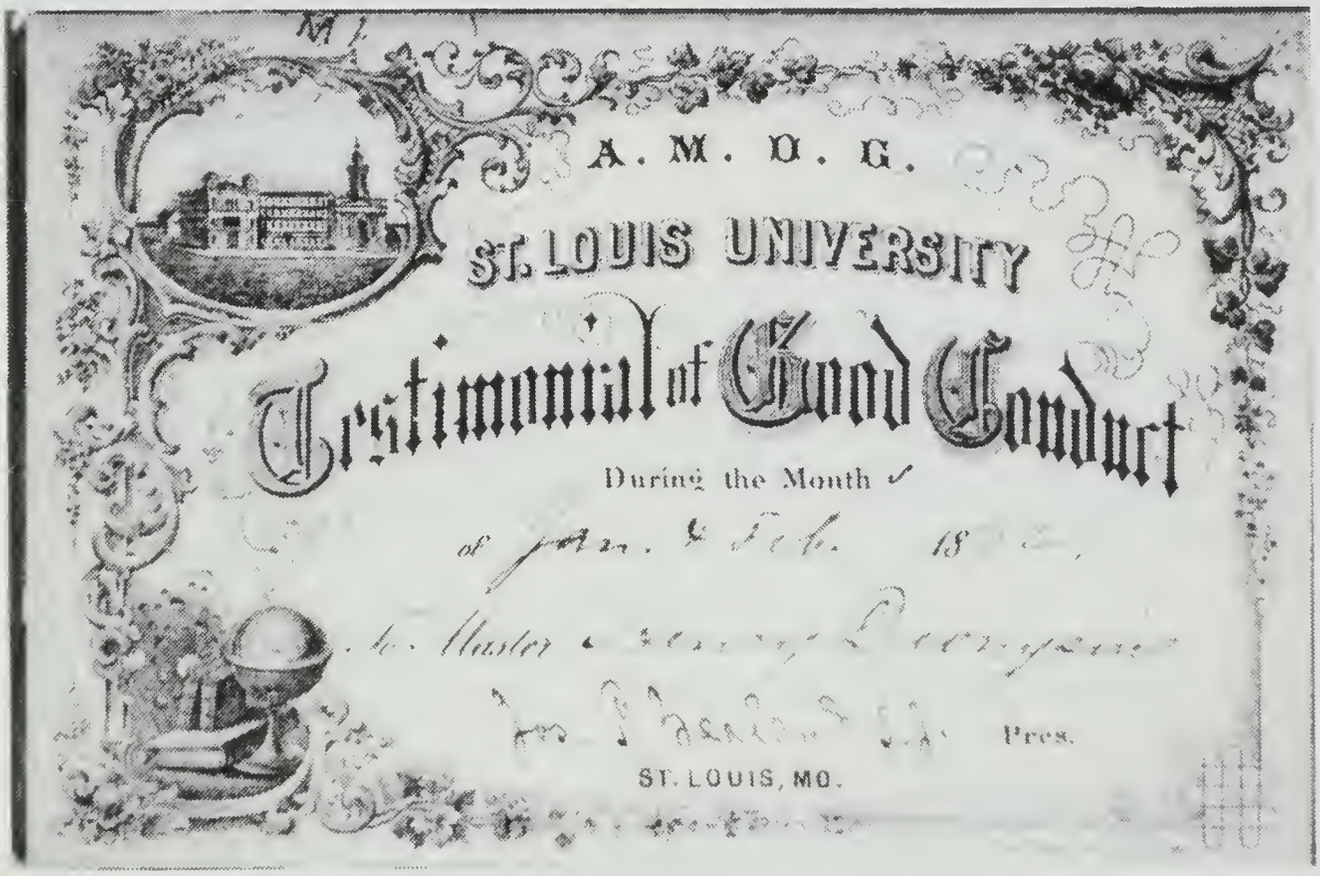
Rev. Awarded to / Henry J. Dionysius / for the best examination on / diseases of the Brain, Spine / and General Nervous System.

The award was made by J. Martine Kershaw, a prominent St. Louis physician and son of James Kershaw, a St. Louis diesinker and medalist. Dr. Kershaw worked for his father while attending medical school and possibly engraved the medal himself.

Homeopathy, a medical practice that uses minute doses of remedies that cause symptoms similar to those observed in an ill patient, was introduced in St. Louis by Dr. John T. Temple in 1844. The Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri was chartered in 1857 with the aid of Judge Montgomery Blair, who later became a nationally known political figure.

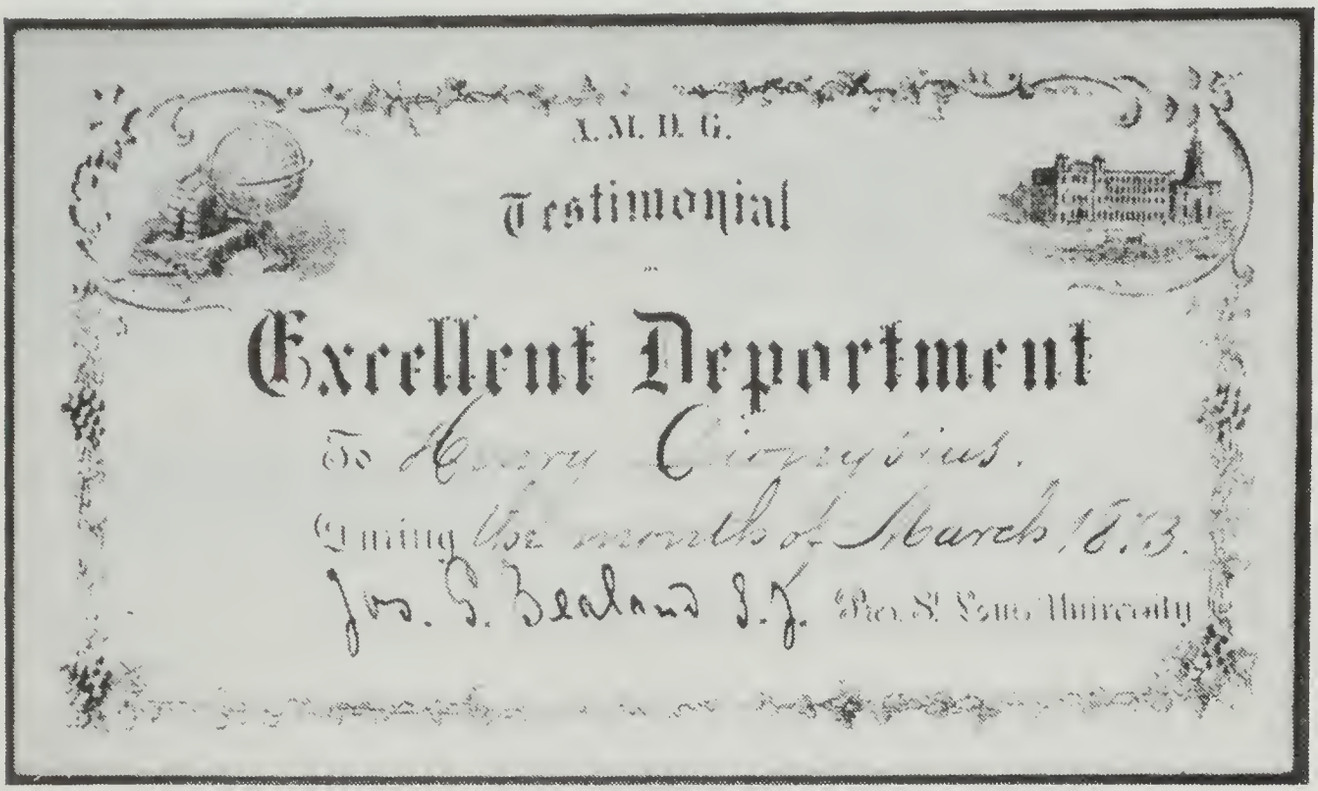
When the illustrated medal was awarded in 1880, the Homeopathic Medical College was under the management of Jacob Derx, who resided at the school at 920 Carr. The Homeopathic Medical College later moved to Jefferson Ave, s.e. cor. of Howard St. (1899). The school address was 2450 Howard St. (1908-1909). By 1911, it was no longer listed in the St. Louis city directories.

Henry J. Dionysius was born in September, 1858. He won Deportment Awards at St. Louis University in 1872 and 1873. These period pieces are both illustrated below.



While attending the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, he was awarded the Kershaw medal for 1879-1880. About 1882 he married Aloysia (surname unknown). They eventually had ten children. According to Dahl's History of Kirkwood, Dr. Dionysius moved to that St. Louis County suburb in 1882. However, the St. Louis City Directory of 1886 listed him as a practicing

physician residing at 2826 Clark Ave. The 1900 Census placed Dr. Dionysius in Central Township in St. Louis County. According to the 1910 Census, he lived in Kirkwood. St. Louis County directories from 1922 to 1941 recorded his address as 125 E. Adams Ave. In 1920, Dr. Henry J. Dionysius became a founder and director of The Kirkwood Bank. Dr. Dionysius preferred his horse and buggy to the auto. Not until his horse died in 1925 did he buy a car. He died in 1940. ■


A.M.D.G.

Testimonial

Excellent Deportment

To Henry Dionysius.

During the month of March, 1873.

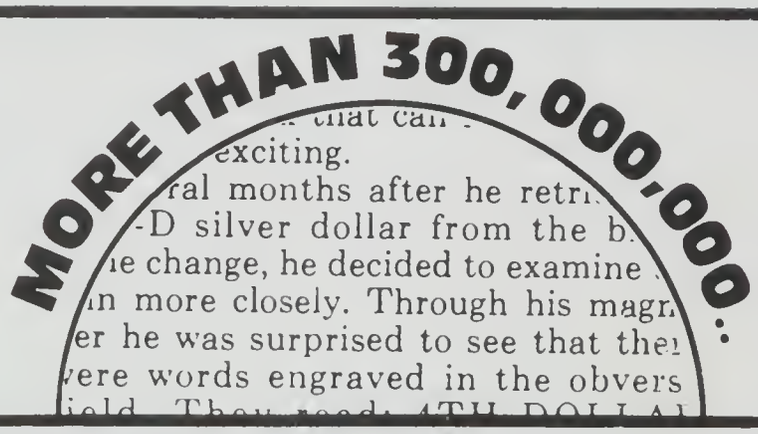
Jos. S. Beckmann S.J. Pres. St. Louis University

COINS AND THE STATE

In 393 B.C., the people of Athens cried down their wretched bronze money of necessity. This event was preserved in a dialogue from Ecclesiazusae (The Assemblywomen), Aristophanes' satirical comedy written about 392 B.C.:

Citizen: Do you remember the resolution we passed about the copper coins?

Chremes: Oh yes, I remember that one too well. Very awkward that turned out for me. I had just sold my grapes for a whole heap of copper coins; shoved them in my mouth - easiest way to carry them - and went to the market to buy some barley meal. I was just holding out my sack for it when the crier began to shout "No more copper coins be accepted! Silver only!" I nearly swallowed the lot. (V.N.)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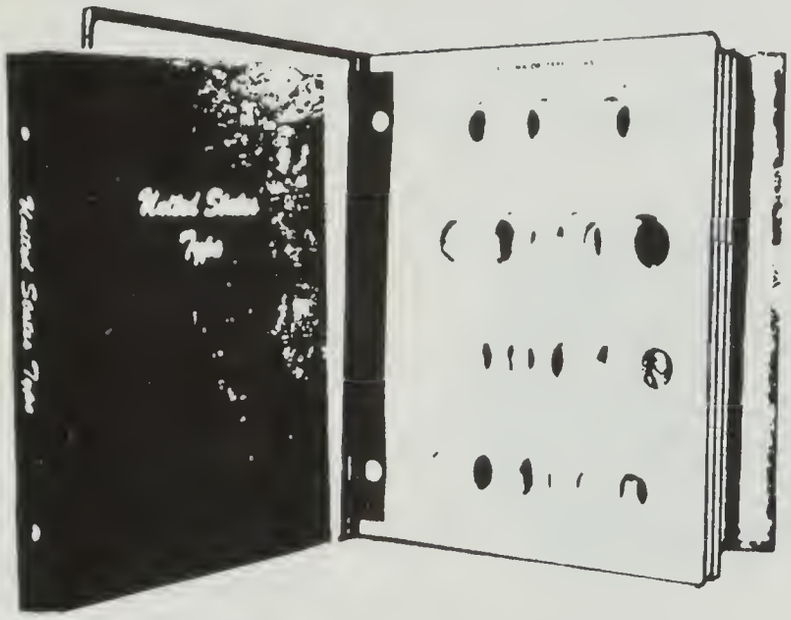

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THE CROSS IN WREATH TYPE ON FIFTH-CENTURY WESTERN ROMAN TREMISSES

by

Daniel North

One unjustly neglected late Roman coin type is the elegant cross in wreath design that dominated the fractional gold tremissis issues of the last half century of the Western Roman Empire (ca. 426-476 A.D.). Because these tiny coins are so easy to pass over in favor of the larger gold solidi, collectors often overlook both their esthetic appeal and their significance.

The tremissis denomination was first issued by the emperor Theodosius I about 383, replacing the inconvenient 1 1/2 scripulum which weighed 9 carats. The tremissis is sometimes also referred to as a "triens". It weighed 8 Roman carats (216 to the Roman pound), or one third of the solidus of 24 carats (72 to the pound), as the Latin names imply. Tremisses were minted to the same 99% pure obryzum standard as the gold solidus and semissis (the one-half solidus, or 12 carats). The average tremissis diameter

is 13-15 mm., about that of the fifth fingernail of a person's hand, and the weight is 1.4-1.5 grams.

The tremissis held a minor place in East Roman and Byzantine coinage. In the Western Empire, however, it came to be the principal coin of everyday currency during the fifth century as gold became scarcer. This was particularly so for the period after 455, when the Empire lost all territory outside Italy to German barbarian invaders. In the following centuries the tremissis became the centerpiece of the early Western European medieval monetary systems.

Illustrated at the beginning of this article are the obverses and reverses of three typical Western tremisses, from the reigns of Valentinian III (425-455, early issue), Anthemius (467-472), and Julius Nepos in the name of his Eastern colleague Zeno (first reign, 474-475). All three pieces were struck at the Rome mint, but tremisses were also produced at the imperial mints of Ravenna and Milan in Italy, and to a lesser extent, at Arles in Gaul.

Each obverse legend begin with the formula "DN", or Dominus Noster ("Our Lord"), and end with the titles "PFAVG". On the Valentinian III, "PF" presumably means Pius Felix, or "Pious and Fortunate"; "AVG" represents the title Augustus. On the Anthemius and Zeno, however, "P" and "PERP" represent Perpetuus, or "Eternal". In the East, this title had already replaced Pius as the normal titulature on the coins, and it also appeared on Western issues, including other issues of Anthemius.

The three reverses display a Christian cross within a victory laurel wreath. The Anthemius coin bears a Greek cross; the others, a Latin cross. This variation is of great significance, as will be explained later. The letters "COMOB" are understood to mean "COMes OBryzi," referring to the official responsible for the purity and weight of the gold. COMOB is found on all Western gold coins of the period, and is usually considered a Western variation of the mark CONOB which appeared on Eastern gold coins minted at Constantinople. There are no mint signatures on the tremisses, probably on account of the small flan size. Pieces are attributed to mints through style, points of composition such as ligatures on the wreaths, die links with signed silver coins, and other evidence.

The engraver who produced the splendid bust on the tiny flan of the Valentinian III coin deserves the collector's profound respect. The Anthemius and Zeno pieces, in contrast, illustrate the general deterioration,

or barbarization, of style that marks the coinage produced in the last years of the Western Empire.

The Tremissis Denomination

Tremisses were struck in mint officinae, or workshops, that were responsible for minting all fractional gold coins (semisses and tremisses). These officinae, distinct from those that produced gold solidi, may have also struck silver pieces, as is apparent from die links. Eastern tremisses were usually struck on slightly larger flans (about 15 mm.) than in the West (13-14 mm.). In addition, the engraving on Eastern tremisses, at least through the reign of Theodosius II (402-450) was frequently of superior technical and esthetic quality.

On tremisses of both Empires, the emperor's obverse portrait is always shown as the familiar right-facing draped and armored imperial bust that became standardized in the fourth century. On his head he wears the diadem of absolute monarchy. The coins illustrated here show the common pearl diadem--a band with a double border of pearls, a large medallion or jewel at the center (top of the head), and "tails" hanging behind the head. The more elaborate "rosette" diadem of flowers and pearls also appears on various issues.

Coins of the period also displayed busts of empresses, wearing elaborate headdresses which include a diadem, thereby emphasizing their active participation in the government and public life. However, the empresses' share of the coinage always remained small, and specimens are scarce to rare today.

From ca. 383 until 425, tremisses of both Western and Eastern emperors bore an identical Victory reverse type. In the Eastern Empire, the emperors' tremisses retained this Victory type unchanged until the late sixth century. In the Western Empire, on the other hand, the cross in wreath design, imported from the Eastern coinage, replaced Victory after Valentinian III was installed on the Western throne in 425.

Development of the Cross in Wreath Type

The emperors' military Victory type was not thought appropriate for tremisses struck in the name of the empresses (i.e., empresses accorded the rank of "Augusta," for whom coins might be struck). In its place was substituted the combination of a Christian symbol (first a Christogram, later

a cross) with a (pagan) victory wreath an inscription other than CONOB. The wreath, of course, was commonly used on many small-denomination coins, particularly on those with *vota* reverses. In the context of the imperial cult and ideology, the function of the Christian symbol in wreath type is comparable to that of goddesses and personifications on coins of pagan Roman empresses in earlier times. However, the cross in wreath type was acceptable for emperors as well as their consorts. Thus, Theodosius II adopted it for his bronze AE4 coinage ca. 426, about the same time that it was introduced as the tremissis type for Valentinian III in the West.

In the East, the Christogram in wreath design was used on tremisses of Aelia Flaccilla, wife of Theodosius the Great, in ca. 384-386. However, beginning with coinage for Eudoxia, wife of Theodosius' son Arcadius (Augusta 400-404), the cross in wreath became the standard tremissis reverse type for Augustae, and the Christogram in wreath became standard on their semisses. Cross in wreath tremisses were issued for Augustae from Eudoxia down to Ariadne, wife of Zeno (474-491). In addition, both of these designs were used on silver siliquae issues for the Eastern empresses during this same period, but they were not struck past the reign of Marcian (450-457).

In this period, the only Augustae for whom coins were struck reigned in the East. The Western court did not strike coins for the Eastern empresses, nor did it produce issues for Western Augustae until a brief period in the 420s. Consequently the cross in wreath type was used for several decades in the East before it was introduced in the West.

The Cross in Wreath Type in the West

The six-year-old Valentinian III was installed as Western emperor through the agency of the Eastern emperor, his cousin Theodosius II. Not only was the legitimate dynasty restored to power in the West, but the East now definitively became the dominant partner in the Empire. Valentinian's mother, the regent Galla Placidia, introduced current Eastern coin types on all three gold denominations in the West, but varied their application.

On solidi struck for Valentinian III, the principal focus of the coinage, she introduced the important type of Emperor holding a long cross and trampling a human-headed serpent. For solidi struck for herself and her daughter Justa Grata Honoria, however, she chose the current Eastern solidus type of Victory holding a long cross, in which coins in her name were already being struck. For Honoria, a special inscription was used, but Galla's

solidi, with inscription VOT XX MVLT XXX, merely continued the series being struck in the East. Both Galla's and Honoria's issues were of brief duration, produced ca. 425-426, and are very rare today. Galla's Eastern solidi are also rare. Perhaps she discontinued her Western series because the Eastern court had ceased to produce solidi in her name.

Her regime followed a new course as regards semissis and tremissis issues. Galla produced a brief issue for Valentinian III with the traditional Victory reverses, but she also began to strike these denominations with the Eastern Christogram in wreath and cross in wreath designs. In addition to striking for herself and Honoria, she also included issues of both denominations for Valentinian III with these same designs. Thus she departed from the Eastern practice of only placing Victory types on fractional gold pieces struck in the name of the emperor. However, the Western court did follow Eastern practice in also producing parallel silver issues with the Christogram in wreath and cross in wreath designs.

The introduction of Valentinian III's new cross in wreath tremisses possibly coincided with the beginning of the new bronze AE 4 issue with the identical type by Theodosius II in the East. Valentinian himself also struck an AE4 issue from the Rome mint with this same reverse. However, it is interesting that, apart from other, early, token bronze issues, the Western court struck no coinage in the names of Theodosius II or the Eastern empresses throughout Valentinian III's reign, which lasted till 455.

Latin Cross vs. Greek Cross

Throughout the long process of decline and devolution, the Western Empire remained fiercely jealous of the glorious Roman tradition, and never ceased to resent its growing helplessness and dependence on the East. The coinage of both empires reflects the complex nature of the East-West relationship. The Western tremissis coinage after 425 thus contributes to our understanding of this relationship.

Though all Western tremisses had cross in wreath reverses after ca. 426, and continued the same under the barbarian successor regime in Italy after 476, the form of the cross varied after the reign of Valentinian III. The variations were both religious and political in nature. There were two main varieties on the coins: the "Latin" cross with a long shaft, and the "Greek" cross with shaft and arms of equal length. Both varieities are illustrated at the beginning of this article.

Until the end of Theodosius II's reign in 450, coins in the East bore the Latin cross. However, after his death, when the dynastic connection with the West was severed, Eastern tremisses began to display the Greek form of cross instead. The increasing acceptance of the Greek cross in the Greek-speaking Eastern Empire eventually, through political developments, affected the iconography of the cross on Western tremisses.

During the years of disintegration after 455, the West became ever more dependent on the East. Until 467, the West named its own emperors, Western solidi continued to display Valentinian III's emperor trampling serpent reverse, and most tremisses bore a Latin cross. The Milan mint, however, issued tremisses with a "monogrammatic" cross similar to a Christogram for a few years (reigns of Avitus and Majorian, 456-461). Many issues of tremisses from Arles during this period, if they are indeed imperial, also display the monogrammatic cross. In addition, coins from all mints show many minor variations in cross iconography, such as terminations of the arms and shaft, jewel decorations, etc., during the last decades of the Empire's existence.

In 467 the West received an emperor born in the East, named by the Eastern emperor Leo I. This was Anthemius, who reigned 467-472. Anthemius introduced Eastern types on his coinage, as is well known from his solidi with Eastern-style facing helmeted bust and reverse showing two standing emperors, a type derived from earlier Eastern bronze issues of Theodosius II.

Anthemius also introduced the Greek cross on his tremisses struck at Ravenna and Rome--a Rome specimen is illustrated above. However, resistance to this "Greekling" emperor's policy is shown by the traditional Latin cross that continued to be engraved on the tremisses of Milan. Milan, of course, was the residence of Anthemius' enemy, the powerful barbarian patrician and army commander Ricimer, who dominated the government from 456 until his death in 472.

During the period from 467 until the end in 476, both the Latin and Greek crosses were used on Western tremisses as emperors came and went. The three principal mints, Ravenna, Rome, and Milan, were also competing political centers, and the political situation was never stable. Issues of an emperor in his own name and those for his Eastern colleague normally displayed the same form of cross, but with frequent legend and other variations even among issues by the same mint. Style deteriorated. Most issues are rare to very rare, and many coins command four-figure prices.

Issues of the tremisses were frequent but small, judging from the large number of dies that were used, even for the rarer series.

Milan, the principal base of the army and its commanders, continued to be a center of Roman nationalism, and struck Latin cross tremisses for each of the last emperors. Ravenna, as main residence of the emperor and court, bowed to the political wind--Greek crosses for the emperors named from the East, i.e., Anthemius and Julius Nepos, plus for the Eastern usurper Basiliscus; and Latin crosses for nationalist emperors Glycerius and Romulus Augustus. Rome struck Greek cross tremisses for Anthemius, but as the seat of the Senate and upholder of the Roman tradition, generally struck Latin cross tremisses for his successors (with the interesting exception of Greek cross tremisses for Glycerius, whom the Senate did not support).

A Rome tremissis of Julius Nepos with a Latin cross, struck in the name of the Eastern emperor Zeno in late 474-early 475, is illustrated above. The legend break (DNZENOP ERPFAVG) on this piece corresponds to the legend used on Zeno's Eastern issues during the brief period November 474-February 475. On Western tremisses this legend occurs only on Rome mint coins, and so may provide a narrow issue date for the specimen shown, though the legend coincidence may not be deliberate. The piece is of fairly decent style, reflecting the revival in engraving at Rome after the fall of Anthemius.

The Italian mints were inconsistent in their use of Latin and Greek crosses, even within individual series. As is clear from the excellent plates in Lacam, it is sometimes difficult to ascertain which variety of cross is intended. Some cases might indeed be the result of political hedging by the mintmasters. Poor communication from higher authority, errors, illiteracy, or carelessness by engravers (some of whom by now were undoubtedly of barbarian origin), plus transfers of personnel from one mint to another may also be blamed. Given the confusion of these last years, such inconsistencies in mint practice are not surprising.

Because of the great gaps in written and other sources, late Western Roman tremisses, as well as other coin series of the period, are of enormous importance to the historian and numismatist. They form a significant, sometimes unique, part of the historical record of the time, and therefore contribute much to our knowledge of the realities of what we term "the decline and fall of the Roman Empire." Further study of these coins is therefore necessary to enrich our understanding of this hitherto obscure era in European history. ■

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BLACK PORTRAITS ON MODERN COINAGE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

by

Michael G. Pfefferkorn

Revolutions and the decline of the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century imperial powers led to the emergence of many new countries in the Americas and in Africa. Successful uprisings in the thirteen British North American colonies and the destruction of the Bourbon regime in France in the period after 1776 transformed the political status quo in the Western Hemisphere one and a half centuries before the appearance of the modern African countries. The political and social order in the Americas included not only white European-beased regimes, but also populations of black Africans who had been brought over as slaves.

The transatlantic slave trade deposited millions of Africans in Brazil, Central America, Jamaica, Haiti, Bermuda, Cuba, Barbados, and the southern United States. From the 1790s, revolutionary ideas flourished in Haiti under the leadership of Toussaint L'Ouverture. Napoleon resisted the potential loss of his American empire; but by 1804 an independent black Haiti ended the French imperial dream. The Haitian rebellion was a factor in the sale of the Louisiana Territory to the United States in 1803. It has also left us a legacy of black Haitian coin portraits.

No black portraits appeared on coins of other countries in the Americas until the twentieth century. Two black Americans were honored on United States coins in the post-World War II era: Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver. The coins represent an increased consciousness of the political importance of black Americans that shortly arose full force in the civil rights movement.

In the Caribbean and South American countries of the British Commonwealth, coins bearing black portraits appeared only in the 1960s, as the former British colonies gained independence.

Illustrated below are moderately priced examples of black portrait coins from the many interesting series issued by countries of the Western Hemisphere.

GUYANA

CUFFY - 1 dollar

CUFFY, an African slave, organized a revolt on February 23, 1763 and captured territory bordering the Berbice River from the Dutch governor.

HAITI

ALEXANDER SABES PETION - 12 centimes

ALEXANDER SABES PETION (1770-1818) took control of southern Saint Dominique (Haiti) after the assassination of Jean Jacques Dessalines in 1806. Following civil war with Henri Christoph, he ruled southern Haiti peacefully until his death in 1818.

NICHOLAS FABRE GIFFARD - 20 centimes

NICHOLAS FABRE GIFFARD (1806 - 1879), a mulatto, restored republican government in Haiti in 1859 when he assumed the presidency. He remained in power until 1867.

PEDRO NORD ALEXIS - 5, 50 centimes

PEDRO NORD ALEXIS (d.1910), elected president of Haiti in 1902, succeeded deposed General Tiresias Simon Sam. A revolt in 1908 forced him to flee to Jamaica where he died in April, 1910.

DUMARSAIS ESTIME' - 10 centimes

DUMARSAIS ESTIME' was elected president of Haiti on August 6, 1946 following the ouster of President Elie Lescot. During Estime's administration, Haiti became a charter member of the Organization of American States (1948). A rebellion in 1949 led to his resignation in May 1950.

FRANCOIS DUVALIER - 5, 10 centimes

FRANCOIS DUVALIER (1907-1971) was born in Port au Prince and educated at the faculty of medicine at the University of Haiti. He first pursued a medical and political career, and gained his nickname, "Papa Doc". Duvalier was elected president in 1957, and in 1964 was declared president for life. Order was kept by the Tontons Macoutes, his secret police. Shortly before he died in 1971, "Papa Doc" arranged for his son, Jean Claude, to become his successor.

JEAN-CLAUDE DUVALIER - 10, 20, 50 cents

JEAN-CLAUDE DUVALIER, in 1971 at the age of 19, inherited the presidency of Haiti from his father, Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier. "Baby Doc" Duvalier's wasteful, repressive regime was overthrown in the 1980's. He went into exile in France. Haiti is still the poorest nation in the Caribbean area.

JAMAICA

SIR WILLIAM ALEXANDER BUSTAMENTE - 1 dollar

SIR WILLIAM ALEXANDER BUSTAMENTE (1884-1977) led the Jamaica Labour Party and was elected prime minister in April, 1962. In August, 1962, Jamaica separated from the West Indies Federation to become fully independent. Bustamente was the nation's first independent prime minister until his retirement in 1967. He died in 1977.

MARCUS GARVEY - 50 cents

MARCUS GARVEY (1887-1940) was born in Jamaica. In 1916, he emigrated to New York where he organized the black nationalist movement of the 1920's. The Universal Negro Improvement Association was created to unite all black peoples through the establishment of a separate country in Africa. His views were spread by speeches and through his newspaper, Negro World. He founded a steamship company, the Black Star Line. Garvey's stock operations led to a conviction in 1923 of mail fraud. He served three years in prison, was pardoned, and deported to Jamaica where he died June 10, 1940.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER - 50 cents

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER was born in 1864 at Diamond Grove in the southwestern part of Missouri. He worked his way through Simpson and Iowa State colleges. In 1896 he began work at the Tuskegee Institute. Carver is world famous for his wizardry with plants which made diversification of Southern agriculture possible. Although best known for his hundreds of products derived from the peanut, Carver also developed over one hundred products from the sweet potato. He died in 1943.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON - 50 cents

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON was born in 1856 at Hales Ford, Virginia. From 1872 to 1875, he attended the Hampton Institute, an industrial school for blacks in Hampton, Virginia. In 1881, Washington founded and became principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. In the late 1800's increasing numbers of blacks were victims of lynching and restrictive Jim Crow laws. Washington became a shrewd political leader and advised not only presidents but also members of Congress and governors on political appointments for blacks and sympathetic whites. Washington tried to please whites in both the North and the South through his public actions and speeches. He remained a powerful leader until his death in 1915. ■

LIBRARY REPORT

The past year was one of the busiest the library has ever had. Librarian Earl Biffle, the Library Committee, the MNS and WCCM boards, and a crew of volunteers all participated in a number of projects.

Among the year's events: repair, replastering, and painting of the library quarters; purchase of a vacuum cleaner; acquisition of over 175 sections of metal double library shelving (acquired at low cost from the Jesuits and St. Louis University--all the physical work done by Earl Biffle and Russ Vogelsang); and a rearrangement of the library facilities. Eventual purchase of a gram scale for weighing numismatic items, and purchase of a photocopier were also approved by the Board.

In addition, preliminary investigation of hardware and software for computerizing the library catalog was begun. Firm decisions on priorities, cataloging means, etc., will need to be made at a future time. In addition, the MNS Board is considering the longterm function and organization of the library. The MNS library has grown into an outstanding numismatic resource, and requires a different level of commitment and planning than before.

Current holdings of books, pamphlets, auction and other catalogs, and periodicals now total over 5,000 items. **(D.N.)**

Following is a brief list of some of the library's notable acquisitions during the past year, as reported by Frank Shea:

Aledon, J. M. Monedas y billetes espanolas.

Arden, Yves. Military medals and decorations.

Bakewell, Paul. Curious errors about money.

Bakewell, Paul. What are we using for money?

Berry, George. 17th Century England traders and other tokens.

Betts, B. Mexican imperial coinage.

Bowers, Q. D. The coin dealers newsletter; a study on rare coin performances, 1963-1988.

Bowers, Q. D. The numismatic companion.

Burnett, C. Davis. Bolivian proclamation coinage.

Buttrey, Tu. and C. Hubbard. A guide book of Mexican coins, 1822 to date. 4th ed.

Cable, John R. Banks of the state of Missouri. 1923.

Carothers, N. Fractional money.

Chamberlain, C. C., and Fred Reinfeld. Coin dictionary and guide.

Coinage of the Rattana Kosin era, AD 1782-1982. (coins of Thailand)

Criswell, G. C. Compendium 1989.

DeKnight, W. F., and J. F. Tillman. History of currency and U.S. loans; treasury up to 1900.

Fauver, L. D. American counters. Part 2: Half eagle gold.

Fernandez, Pedro. Analises de la historia bancaria y monetaria del Paraguay. Tomo II, 1984.

Ferrari, Jorge N. Bibliography of Argentine money and medals.

Frey, A. R. Dictionary of numismatic names.

Grove, Frank W. Tokens of Mexico.

Hasselmann, W. German private Notgeld, 1916-1922.

Haxby, J. A., and R. C. Willey. Coins of Canada.

Hessler, Gene. An illustrated history of U.S. loans.

Jacobs, C. Collecting coins.

Judd, J. H. U.S. pattern, experimental, and trial pieces. 7th ed.

Krause, C., Mishler, C., and Bruce, C. 1991 Standard Catalogue of World Coins. 17th edition.

Lacam, Guy. La Fin de l'empire romain et la monnayage or en Italie, 455-493. 2 vols., 1983. Gift of Ed Schroeder.

Lhotka, J. F. Introduction to East Roman (Byzantine) coinage. Durst reprint.

Lhotka, J. F. Introduction to medieval bracteates.

Lhotka, J. F., and P. K. Anderson. Survey of medieval Iberian coinage. Durst reprint.

Medals of the Rattana Kosin era, AD 1782-1982. (medals of Thailand)

Medcalf, C., and R. Fong. Hawaiian money and medals.

Mira, W. J. From cowrie to kina.

Needleman, S. B. Perspectives in numismatics.

Paszkiewicz, B. Catalogue of tokens from Silesia and East Lusatia, 1800-1960.

Perez Tenreiro, T. Condecoraciones venezolanas.

Pradeau, A. F. Numismatic history of Mexico.

Private bankers in the U.S. and Canada. Durst reprint from Bankers Alamanac, N.Y., 1870.

Radford, C. D., comp. Numbering system for Souvenir Card Collectin Society.

Rulau, Russell. Discovering America.

Rulau, Russell. U.S. trade tokens, 1866-1889. 2d ed.

Rutlader, J. Allied military currency.

Schimmel, J. Newsletter on food stamp tokens. Nos. 2-17, 1980-1989 (no. 1 lacking).

Schimmel, J. U.S. state-issued sales tax tokens. 2d ed., rev.

Schwan, Theodore. Military payment certificates.

Slabaugh, A. R. U.S. commemorative coins.

Sullivan, E. B. Collecting political Americana.

Vermeule, Cornelius. Numismatic art in America.

Von Aulock, Hans. Sylloge nummorum graecorum Deutschland. Reprint ed. in 4 vols. plus index vol. Berlin: Mann, 1957-1981.

ROME: EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW?

If any person should make countefeit coins, he shall sustain punishment, according to distinctions of sex and differences in legal status; that is, if he is a decurion or the son of a decurion, he shall be banished from his natal soil and sent to any distant municipality whatever under the conidition of perpetual exile, and the matter of the disposition of his property shall be referred to Our knowledge. If he is a plebeian, he shall be consigned to perpetual punishment and his property forfeited. If he is of servile origin, he shall be subjected to the supreme penalty.

(Law of the emperor Constantine the Great, March 18, 319 A.D.)

No man shall possess any property that is tax exempt. If We have conceded any such privilege to Our own household, it shall be invalid. The equalizations of tax assessments shall remain with unshaken eternity...in accordance with the necessary emendations or the imperial constitutions. If exemptions, indeed, have been especially granted,...such exemptions shall be taken away from those who enjoy them, and the taxpayers shall be restored to their original duties....The flames shall be the punishment for the registrars of any municipality, if they should declare an unjust tax exemption....All favoritism of special exemptions shall be abolished.

(Law of the emperor Gratian, March 5, 383 A.D.)

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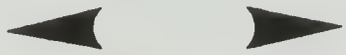
METRO AREA NUMISMATIC ORGANIZATIONS AND EVENTS

ST. LOUIS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

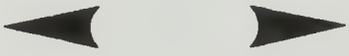
The St. Louis Numismatic Association features a numismatic auction at its monthly meetings which commence at 8:00 p.m. on the first Friday of each month. The Sheraton Plaza Hotel at 900 Westport Plaza (I-270 at Page) is the location. For more information contact S.L.N.A., P.O. Box 8800, St. Louis, MO 63102.



METRO-EAST NUMISMATIC GROUPS

The **St. Clair Numismatic Society** meets at the Belleville Library at 7:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month.

The **Dupo Coin Club** meets the third Monday of the month at 7:30 p.m. in the Dupo, Illinois V.F.W. Hall (located one block past the high school on South Fifth St.--eight blocks to the V.F.W. Hall at 200 N. Fifth St.).



MERCANTILE MONEY MUSEUM

The Mercantile Money Museum, located at Mercantile Tower (podium level), Seventh and Washington, is open from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays. Admission is free of charge. A new exhibit, **Money and the Countries of the Arab League**, will be presented shortly.

Current exhibits include: **The U.S. Constitution; Fluorescent Markings on Currency; New U.S. Silver and Gold Coins; Musicians and Money; The Preparation of Money; Foreign Coin Values in Colonial Times; Missouri's Own Money; Women in the Money;** and **As Phony as a $3.00 Bill.**

Approximately forty cases of exhibits can be viewed. The museum also contains a sophisticated numismatic library. Tour information may be secured by calling 421-1819.

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

1990

September 21-23	**World Coin Club of Missouri Coin Show** Holiday Inn West/Airport on St. Charles Rock Road at I-270, St. Louis, MO.
October 13-14	**St. Clair Numismatic Society's Fall Show** Ramada Inn, Fairview Heights, IL, junction of Highways 159 and I-64.
October 26-28	**Greater Kansas City Numismatic Show** Park Place Hotel, 1601 Universal, Kansas City, MO.
November 7	**Fifth Annual National Silver Dollar Round Table** Cervantes Convention Center, St. Louis, MO.
November 8-11	**Eleventh Annual Silver Dollar Convention** Cervantes Convention Center.
November 8-11	**Fifth Annual National and World Paper Money Convention** - Cervantes Convention Center.

1991

February 9-10	**Dupo Coin Show** - Ramada Inn, Fairview Heights, IL, junction of Highways 159 and I-64.
February 16-17	**St. Louis Numismatic Association Show** Henry VIII Hotel, Lindbergh near I-70, St. Louis, MO.

April	**St. Clair Numismatic Society's Spring Coin Show** Ramada Inn, Fairview Heights, IL, junction of Highways 159 and I-64. (Date to be announced)
May 9-12	**CENTRAL STATES 52ND ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION** - hosted by the Missouri Numismatic Society, Cervantes Convention Center, St. Louis, MO.
May 18-19	**Central Coin Club annual show** Days Inn, Sedalia, MO.
June 22	**2nd Annual Saturday Coin Show** SIU-Edwardsville Campus, sponsored by the World Coin Club of Missouri, Edwardsville, IL.
August 2-4	**MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY'S 31ST ANNUAL COIN FESTIVAL** Henry VIII Hotel, Lindbergh near I-70, St. Louis, MO.

A ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME . . .

The Emperor Vespasian (69-79 A.D.) imposed many taxes in order to restore solvency to the Roman state. He even taxed the contents of Rome's public urinals (which were used to clean woollens). When his son, Titus, objected to the tax as beneath the dignity of the state, Vespasian took a coin obtained from the first day's proceeds and held it to his son's nose, asking whether it had an offensive odor. When Titus said "no", the old emperor replied, "yet it comes straight from the urinal!"

This story was recorded by the Roman historian Suetonius. Today, in France, a public urinal is still sometimes called a "vespasienne." (V.N.)

ANCIENT COINAGE STUDY GROUP

The Ancient Coinage Study Group is jointly sponsored by the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri for the study and advancement of study of the ancient world through its coinage. This group is well into its eleventh year of providing without charge enjoyable educational programs to anyone interested in the coinage of the ancient or medieval world.

The group meets about five times a year on a somewhat irregular schedule. Most of the meetings are held at the Missouri Numismatic Library at 5005 S. Grand at Delor. Because of its vast amount of reference material, the library has provided an ideal meeting place.

Over the past ten years, many excellent programs have been presented on various aspects of ancient numismatics. These have usually been illustrated with color slides and/or actual coins and artifacts. During these sessions, the science of numismatics expands into the disciplines of history, religion, archaeology, economics, geography, arts and manufacturing techniques.

Other activities include round table discussions, "show and tell" sessions, and assistance in identification of coins, including some found in recent archaeological excavations. Participants enjoy these activities as much as the scheduled programs. If you have the urge to learn more about ancient coins or if you have coins you want to have identified, come and join our study group. Your input will be appreciated. For further information call the MNS library at (314) 481-7630.

Scheduled future programs are:

1990

September 21	Dan North, **To be announced**
November 16	Verland Nelson, **Numismatic Literature on Ancient Coins**

1991

February 15	Ed Schroeder, **Indo-Greek Coins**
April 19	Earl Biffle, **Religious Coins of the Jewish kings**
June 21	Michael Pfefferkorn, **Evidences of Inflation in Coins**

WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club meets on the fourth Sunday afternoon of each month. Meetings are currently being held at the McKnight Road Church of Christ (in the meeting room) located south of Highway 40 on McKnight Road at Litzinger. Parking is available on the adjacent church lot (NOTE: meeting place may change in future; contact the Club for information). Trading begins at 12:15 p.m. The meeting itself starts at 1:30 p.m. and concludes with a program and auction. The club address is W.C.C.Mo., P.O. Box 27877, St. Louis MO 63146. Organizational information is also available by calling (314) 481-7630.

MEETING AND PROGRAM CALENDAR

1990

July 22	Don Rusk, **The World of Transportation Tokens**
August 26	Don Rusk, **Numismatic Quiz**
September 23	Kurt Alt, **Civil War Tokens**
October 28	Bill Armstrong, **Numismatic Medals and Tokens**
November 25	Don Myer, **Venezuelan Coinage**
December 16	**Annual Christmas Party**

1991

January 27	Bill Vaughan, **To be announced**
February 24	**Numismatic Quiz**
March 24	Jim Watson, **Researching Civil War Notes**
April 28	Michael Pfefferkorn, **Coinage of Strasbourg**
May 26	Curt Farley, **Graveyard of Nations**
June 23	Jim Watson, **The 89th OVI Hoard**
July 28	Ken Thompson, **Mexican Revolutionary Coinage**
August 25	Earl Biffle, **Chops and Other Countermarks**
September 22	**Numismatic Quiz**

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Wednesday evening of each month except December. Meetings open at 7:30 p.m. in the banquet room of Bandera's Restaurant in the Warson Woods Shopping Center at 9993 Manchester Road, about 2 blocks east of Lindbergh Blvd. A members' bourse precedes the meeting which concludes with an educational program, silent auction and bourse. Write to M.N.S., 5005 South Grand Ave., St. Louis, MO 63111, or call (314) 481-7630 for additional information.

MEETING AND PROGRAM CALENDAR

1990

August 22	Karl Zuehlke, **The Beauty of Coin Glass**
September 26	Eric P. Newman, **To be announced**
October 24	Ron Horstman, **Prominent St. Louisians Portrayed on Bank Notes**
November 21	Gary G. Stevenson, **To be announced**
December	**Annual Christmas Dinner with special entertainment** - Yacovelli's Restaurant, 407 Dunn Rd.

1991

January 23	Ed Schroeder, **Inflation Money**
February 27	Terry Schaub, **Eagles on Foreign Coins**
March 27	**Annual 50 Lot Auction**
April 24	Joseph Vacca & Michael Pfefferkorn, **The St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall**
May 22	Don Myer, **Medicine and Numismatics**
June 26	Gene Hessler, **To be announced**
July 24	Sid Nusbaum, **To be announced**
August 21	Dan North, **To be announced**
September 25	Barry Faintich, **Currency Errors**
October 23	David Frank, **To be announced**
November 27	John Bush, **Colonial Washington Copper Pieces**

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